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### Chr. Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO  
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE  
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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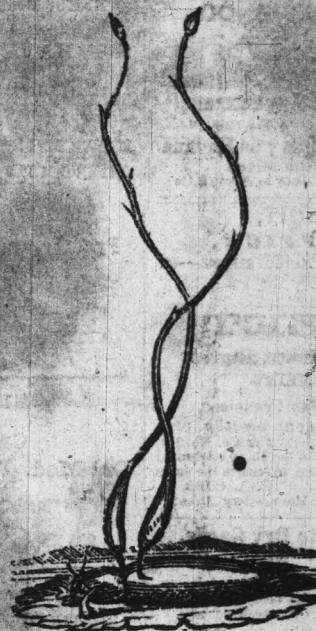
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#### The Insect Plant.

A thing without a name, partaking both of the properties of a vegetable and an insect, has been lately discovered at Plymouth, North Carolina. When its entomological (or animal-insect) nature ceases, its vegetable nature commences. And when its vegetable character is matured, its character, as an animal or insect, is developed, and it no longer appears as a vegetable. In other words, it is alternately an insect and a plant. It is shaped like a wasp when it assumes the insect or animal character, and is about one inch in length. When the insect has attained its growth, it disappears under the surface of the ground, and dies. Soon after, the two hind legs begin to sprout or vegetate. The shoots extend upwards, and the plant reaches the height of six inches in a short time. It has branches and leaves like the trefoil. At the extremities of the branches there is a bud which contains neither leaves nor flowers, but an insect; which, as it grows, falls to the ground, or remains on its parent plant feeding on the leaves till the plant is exhausted, when the insect returns to the earth, and the plant shoots forth again.

Let the history of this flower be our text. And have we here another striking symbol of immortality of the human soul? We say a symbol, it is no evidence, much less a proof. But as nature in her developments continually writes a book for our information and instruction, can there be a more instructive lesson given us of the possibility (we say possibility, for evidences of the probability are furnished us from other sources) is not here an evidence of the possibility of our entering the region of the



IMMORTALITY.

THE ANIMAL PLANT.

spiritual after leaving the body, given us in the animal plant? Would not our transition be quite analogous to the general laws of nature? Is not progressive development, passing from a lower to a higher state of existence, not such a process of progress observable in the existencies below us? And shall this process have ceased with man? Is our development here so perfect that nature could proceed no higher? Are we, and only we, to be called by her voice to stay here for a time, to suffer what no animal suffers, to toil, to struggle, to labor for years at improving our mental faculties from the lowest degree of consciousness—shall nature so stepmotherly deal with us, as to call us from the lowest base of the ladder and make us ascend, with hard labor, step by step till we have reached a tolerable height, and then at once hurl us down in the abyss of—nothing? Does nature treat her other children thus? They, like man, die; but their death elevates them into a higher range of existence. And is man only—in spite of his impressions—his convictions—to die and be no more? "Every rank of creature" says Coleridge, "as it ascends in the scale of creation, leaves death behind it or under it. The metal at its height of being seems a mute prophecy of the coming

Yea O man! For a high purpose are thou sent hither—Immortality is thy goal—Life is the seedtime—Death the harvest, and Eternity, the reward.

TAVERNS SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following description of a drinking tavern, is in the seventh part of the confession of the Waldenses and Albigenses, composed at least as far back as the year 1120, or 730 years ago. It will be seen that the fruits thereof are as deadly and destroyig now, as they were in ancient days. "A tavern is the fountain of sin; the school of the devil; it is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to work mercies; that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear: but the devil doth quite contrary to all this in a tavern, for when a drunken man goeth to a tavern, he goeth uprightly; but when he cometh forth, he cannot go at all, and he hath lost his sight, his hearing and his speech. The lectures that are read in this school of the devil, are gnattonies, oaths, perjuries, lying, and blasphemies, and divers other villanies; for in a tavern are quarrels, slanders, contentions and murders."

SUCCESS.—Mere success is certainly one of the worst arguments in the world of a good cause, and the most improper to satisfy conscience; and yet we find, by experience, that in the issue it is the most successful of all other arguments, and does in a very odd, but effectual way, satisfy the consciences of a great many men, by showing them their interest.—Tolotson.

NEWSPAPERS, THEIR BENEFIT.—The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons, continually burning, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than an auction of estates, houses, and furniture? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutcheson, Smith, or Paley. Only take a newspaper, and consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee.—Bishop Horne.

#### Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.



### The Camel.

(Concluded from page 366.)

Authorities differ with respect to the camel's capability of enduring thirst. From the data collected by Burckhardt, it appears that the power varies much in the different races of the camel, or rather, according to the habits respecting the exercise of this faculty which have been formed or exacted by the heat or cold, the abundance or paucity of water, and the state of vegetation in the country in which they have been brought up. Thus the camels of Anatolia, during a summer journey, require water every second day, while the camels of Arabia can dispense with it until the fourth, or even the fifth day. But then again much depends on the season. In spring, when the herbage is green and succulent, it supplies as much moisture as the animal's stomach requires; at that season, therefore, the journey across the great Syrian desert from Damascus to Baghdad (twenty-five days) may be performed without any water being required by or given to the camels; at that time of the year only, therefore, a route destitute of water can be taken. In summer the route by Palmyra is followed, in which wells of water can be found at certain distances. Burckhardt reckons that, all over Arabia, four entire days constitute the utmost extent to which the camel is capable of enduring thirst in summer. In case of absolute necessity, an Arabian camel may go five days without drinking, but the traveller must never reckon on such an extraordinary circumstance. The animal shows manifest signs of distress after three days of abstinence. The traveller last named throws much discredit on the popular story of the reserved supply of water in the camel's stomach, for the sake of which the animal is said to be often slain by his thirsty master.

It is a pity to contradict the pleasing picture which Ali Bey draws of the peaceful dispositions of camels; but the truth must be told, which is, that they are among the most quarrelsome beasts in existence. Our sacred records, being more true, never praise the camel, and Kitto justly remarks:

"The camel, although it may be reasonably honest, is anything but patient or quiescent. On the contrary, of all the animals which have been domesticated for higher purposes than to serve mankind merely as food, the camel is past all doubt, the most churlish, irascible, revengeful and self-willed. We have heard of strong attachments between man and all other domestic animals; but never between a man and his camel. Of all the creatures promoted to be man's companion in travel and in rest, no one so unloving and unloved as the camel exists. Its very countenance, which the inexperienced call patient, is the very impersonation of malice and ill-nature— even when its eyes are not kindled up into active spite, and when its mouth does not quiver with burning rage. Even among themselves quarrels are very frequent; and he who has been summoned by their sharp and bitter cries to witness a camel fight, will not easily forget the scene."

It is by the sheer force of the important services that the camel has won his way into man's esteem, in spite of the evil qualities of his nature."

The desert camels, less accustomed to walls and houses than those of Anatolia and Syria, are with difficulty led through the streets of towns when they arrive in caravans; and it being impossible to prevail upon some of the more unruly to enter the gates, it is often found necessary to unload them outside and to transport the bales into the town on asses.

There have been various estimates of the speed of the camel. A sufficient number of authorities are agreed in estimating its ordinary pace at two and a half miles an hour. Calculations made in Syria, Egypt, Arabia, and Turkistan agree in this. This is to be understood as the ordinary pace in long caravan journeys, when the animal only walks. The saddle-dromedaries are capable of other things, although it may be noted that the long journeys which it can perform in a comparatively short time, are in general effected less by positive speed than by its very extraordinary powers of sustained exertion, day after day, through a time and space which would ruin any other quadruped. For short distances, the swiftness of a camel makes no approach to that of even a common horse. A forced exertion in galloping the animal cannot sustain above half an hour, and it never produces a degree of speed equal to that of the common horse.

If a camel happens to break a leg, it is immediately killed, as such a fracture is deemed incurable. The camel is laden as it kneels, and although the load is often laid on recent wounds, and sores, no degree of pain or want ever induces the generous animal to refuse the load or attempt to cast it off. But it cannot be forced to rise, if from hunger or excessive fatigue its strength has failed; it will then not do this, even without the load. Under such circumstances camels are abandoned to their fate. It is seldom they get on their legs again, although instances have been known where they have done so, and completed a journey of several days. Wellsted tells us he had often passed them when thus abandoned, and remarked the mournful looks with which they gazed on the receding caravan. When the Arab is upbraided with inhumanity, because he does not at once put a period to the animal's sufferings, he answers that the law forbids the taking away of life save for food; and even then, pardon is to be implored for the necessity which compels the act. When death approaches the poor solitary, vultures and other rapacious birds, which espy or scent their prey at an incredible distance, assemble in flocks, and, darting upon the body, commence their repast even before life is extinct. The traveller continually sees remains of this faithful servant of man, exhibiting sometimes the perfect skeleton, covered with a shrunk shrivelled hide, sometimes the bones only, altogether deprived of flesh, and bleached to dazzling whiteness by the scorching rays of a desert sun.

### Canine Valor.

#### BRAVERY OF THE BULL DOG.

The Bull Dog is the most brutal and the least intelligent of its species; its depressed forehead, its underhanging jaw, and bloodshot eyes, unite in forming the very personification of the savage. Although capable of some attachment, it cannot be relied upon as a friend. So utterly without intellect is the courage of the bull dog, that it will attack any thing that gives offense. This dog has never been a pet in the United States; but in England, among a large class of citizens, it is carefully raised, and employed in bull-baits—exhibitions that find no parallel for brutality in any other country, savage or refined. If these bull-baits the dog, while fastened to the nose of some unfortunate bull, has had one leg after another cut off with a knife, to test its courage; and this display has been hailed by the plaudits of

the "rural population," and by the encouragement of the scions of the nobility! History relates that Alexander once witnessed a bull dog attack a tamed lion, and being willing to save the lion's life, ordered the dog to be taken off, "but the labor of men and all their strength was too little to loosen those ireful and deep-biting teeth." The dog was then mutilated by its keeper after the English fashion, and not only its limbs, but its body were severed from the head; "wherat the king was wonderfully moved, and sorrowfully repented his rashness in destroying a beast of so noble a spirit"—a very natural feeling, one would suppose, to every generous mind.

Many years ago an English ship was at one of our docks, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent the livelong day in the hopeless task of sparing at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel, would set for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this mighty dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected, and there stood the hero, or rather, there raved the insane creature at the multitude, each individual indulging in the vague hope that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his prowess.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city, and made a few pence by shooting an arrow at pennies stuck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellow, who took malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered, and told the Indian to go away lest the dog might break loose and eat him up. The Indian, not the least alarmed, in broken English announced to the crowd that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would, for five dollars, fight the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reluctance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, his knife, laid his neck bare, and rolled up his shirt sleeves. A ring was formed, and the battle commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling on all fours, barking and growling, as if he was one himself. The bull dog meanwhile jumped and fumed at the end of his chain, gnashed his teeth, foamed at the mouth, while his eyes beamed living fire with irritation. The Indian, however, kept up his pantomime, and gradually brought his face in fearful proximity to the dog's teeth. The mate now interfered, for he felt confident the Indian would get killed; but the crowd had become excited, and insisted upon "seeing the thing out." A mutual silence ensued between the combatants, the dog straining his chain in his anxiety to reach the Indian, until it was as straight and solid as a bar of iron. Suddenly the Indian seized the bull dog's under-lip between his teeth, and in an instant whirled himself with the dog, over on his back.

So unexpected was the attack, and so perfectly helpless was the dog, with his feet in the air and his jaw imprisoned, that he recovered his astonishment only to give forth yells of pain whereon the Indian shook him a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then let go his hold. The dog once so savage, putting his tail between his legs, retreated from his enemy, and screamed with terror to get beyond the reach of the chain—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

### Notice to Israelites.

THE undersigned brings to the notice of his numerous friends in Sacramento and elsewhere that he is ready to initiate children into the covenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

Sacramento City, Cor. 6th and Nats. M. HYMAN.

Parties who come to Sacramento, for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

NOTICE.—Parties who desire to have letters written for

synagogues need but apply to me and they will be accommodated at moderate charges. Samples of my Hebrew writing may be seen in both synagogues here.

### IMPORTANT TO California, Oregon and Washington Territories, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

#### IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Hosiery, Gloves.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Furnishing Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Millinery Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Ribbons.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Flowers, Feathers.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Yankee Notions.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Perfumery.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Shirts, Collars, etc.

#### Agents for—

J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton ;  
Marshall's Linen Threads.

NO. 105 AND 107

Sacramento street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



### FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED

AT THE LATE

### STATE FAIR,

BY . . .

COLLINS & TIFFANY,

WHO invite the public to their well known establish-  
ment, at

NO. 171 Washington Street,

(Late of 157 Commercial street,) They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.

HATS made to order.

Oct 30-1m

B. HERENGHI,  
Importer and wholesale Dealer  
IN

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

Watches,  
Gold Pens, Silver and Plated Ware,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

No. 5, Custom House Block.

### H. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

### FANCY DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

And 101 William street, NEW YORK.

Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.

B. JOSEPH,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY, &c.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

## חנוכה

## The Festival of Inauguration.

(Adapted from the Hebrew Review.)

(Continued from page 369)

The imminent danger being overpast, Jerusalem could joyfully acknowledge the Divine protection. But the period of peace which ensued was not of long duration. Alexander died within a few years after his visit to Jerusalem. The principal leaders of his armies shared his conquests. Alike ambitious and grasping, each strove to raise his own power on the ruin of his compeers. Constant warfare devastated the eastern world; and, far as the conquests of Alexander had extended, rapine, oppression, and cruelty trampled down the unoffending inhabitants. Judea did not escape the dreadful anarchy which ensued during this destructive warfare, waged by the generals and successors of Alexander. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, assaulted Jerusalem on the Sabbath. The Jews did not presume to violate the sanctity of the day by entering on the work of slaughter, no resistance was offered, and Ptolemy abused his bloodless conquest by carrying away one hundred thousand captives, whom he settled chiefly at Alexandria in Egypt, and Cyrene. Nor was he long left in undisturbed possession; twice was Judea conquered by Antigonus, another of the rival chieftains; twice regained by Ptolemy, under whose dominion it finally remained. But Ptolemy had by this time learned to respect his new subjects. He found them still as observant of their plighted faith, as loyal in their allegiance, as Alexander had found them to be. He, therefore, endeavoured to attach them to his cause, enrolled an army of thirty thousand Jews, and entrusted the chief garrisons of the country to their care. Under the mild government of the three first Ptolemies, Soter, Philadelphus, and Euergetes, both the natives and Alexandrian Jews enjoyed many marks of the royal favour; and while nearly all the rest of the world was ravaged by war, their country flourished in profound peace, until the founding of the Syro-Grecian kingdom, by Seleucus, and the establishment of Antioch as its capital, brought them into the unfortunate situation of a weak nation placed between two great conflicting monarchies. Egyptians and Syro-Grecians alternately wrested the land from each other; peace and security fled. Intense divisions increased the misfortunes produced by foreign tyranny, and eventually led to the plunder and ruin of the holy city, and to the persecution and almost to the complete extermination of its people.

Antiochus, surnamed Epiphanes "the Illustrious," had ascended the throne of Syria. The conflicting chiefs of Judea in turn appealed to his supremacy and implored his aid. Antiochus united the quick and versatile character of a Greek, with the splendid voluptuousness and fierce despotism of an Asiatic. Amongst the discrepancies of his worthless character, must be reckoned a great degree of bigotry and religious intolerance. Few of the most fanatical persecutors of after-ages equalled the ruthless attempts of Antiochus to exterminate the religion of the Jews and substitute that of the Greeks. Yet the tyrannical and most savage violence of Antiochus was, in fact, and surely we may say providentially, the safeguard of the Jewish nation from the greatest moral danger to which it had ever been exposed, the slow and secret, but certain and pernicious, encroachment of Grecian manners, Grecian arts, Grecian vices, and Grecian idolatry. It roused the dormant energy of the whole people, and united again in indissoluble bonds, the generous desire of national independence with zealous attachment to the religious worship of the Creator.

It again identified the true patriot with the devout worshipper, and taught the Jew to know that he owes his allegiance, first to his God, and next to the land which he inhabits. But we anticipate the course of our narrative, to which we now return.

Two contending High Priests of the Jews outbid each other in the royal favour. Joshua, who had assumed the Grecian name Jason, was forced to yield to the richer presents of his brother Onias, who, secure in the venal protection of Antiochus, assumed the name of Menelaus, and oppressed his people. A formidable insurrection broke out in Jerusalem against his authority. Report magnified it into a deliberate revolt of the whole nation against Antiochus. He marched without delay to Jerusalem, put to death in three days forty thousand of the inhabitants, and seized as many more to be sold as slaves. He next entered the temple; and, having stripped it of its consecrated utensils and other treasures, he caused unclean animals to be sacrificed, and every part of the temple to be desecrated with the most odious defilement. Nor was this sufficient to satisfy his cruelty and fanaticism: he determined to exterminate the whole Hebrew race; and the dreadful edict was entrusted to Apollonius, by whom it was executed with as cruel dispatch as the most sanguinary tyrant could desire. Apollonius waited till the Sabbath, when the whole people were occupied in their peaceful religious duties. He then let loose his soldiers against the unresisting multitude, slew the men and seized all the women as captives. He proceeded to pillage, and then to dismantle the city, which he set on fire in many places: He threw down the walls, and built a strong fortress on the highest part of Mount Zion, which commanded the temple and all the rest of the city. From the garrison he harassed the people of the country, who stole in with fond attachment to visit the ruins, or to offer a hasty and interrupted worship in the place of the sanctuary: For all the public services had ceased, and no voice of adoration was heard in the holy city, unless that of the profane heathen calling on their idols. The persecution did not end here; Antiochus issued an edict for uniformity of worship throughout his dominions; and dispatched officers into all parts to enforce rigid compliance with the decree. Jerusalem, conspicuous of all other places, was exposed to the utmost fury of the royal bigot. The statue of the idol Jupiter Olympius, to whom the temple of Jerusalem had been dedicated, was erected on the altar of burnt-offerings. Every rite of the Mosaic law and worship was strictly prohibited under pain of death,—a penalty which many willing victims incurred. The Book of Macabees records the sufferings and the fortitude of an oppressed people. We refer to its pages, and to those of Josephus, for a detail of cruelties which we shudder to insert in our columns. The licentious orgies of the *Bachanalia* were substituted for the national festival of the *tabernacles*. The reluctant Jews were forced to join in these disgraceful riots. Whoever resisted met with instant death; and total extermination or abandonment of their holy law was the alternative offered to the Hebrews.

Thus on the verge of apostacy, ruin, and extermination, nothing could avert the fate which threatened our ancestors, when it pleased Divine providence to interpose and to save the remnant of his people: Not indeed by a direct and miraculous intervention; but by pouring forth the spirit of zeal and patriotism; awakening in the minds of virtuous men that noble daring which leads them to conquer or die, and that generous and true valour which considers life of no value unless devoted to the cause of God and their fatherland. Such were the sentiments which induced the aged Matthias to raise the sword against the fell oppressors of his people; which prompted his

five sons nobly to stake their lives in defence of their faith, and to free their injured brethren from the ruthless tyranny of their cruel persecutor. One by one, they fell willing sacrifices to their most sacred cause; but their noble blood was not slain in vain. Civil and religious freedom, peace, and the undisturbed worship of the one true God, were the glorious rewards of their toils, their dangers, and their death. And if Scotland justly glories in her Wallace; if Gustavus Vasa in Sweden, William Tell in Switzerland, have merited the gratitude of their people and the admiration of posterity: If the glorious names of these great men, their noble struggles and heroic devotion, command the sympathies, and share the veneration of every true friend of humanity; that sympathy and veneration is in a much higher degree due to Judas Maccabaeus and his worthy brethren, the glorious prototypes to all who, in after-ages, merited the blessings of their oppressed and injured fellow-men.

(To be concluded.)

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,780.

## HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON	No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN	No. 3, King street.
BELFAST	No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE	No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH	No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW	No. 19 St. Vincent Place.

## THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY

Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

## Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d.; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 16s. 6d.

## Life Department.

Premiums for 514 new Policies issued during the year	£29,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	267,962 18 08
Claims during the year	14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3969, for capital sums amounting to	£1,882,798 04 00

## Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds	£342,535 00 0
Revenue from all sources	161,498 07 1

## Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent, free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

## PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	PIRM DEPT	LIFE DEPT.
	£ a. d.	£ a. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853.	15,431 13 9	59,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854.	29,834 4 7	42,268 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	27,308 0 0	53,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Feby., 1855, to 31st Jan'y, 1856.	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1855, to 31st Jan'y, 1857.	91,306 2 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.

SMITH, BROTHERS &amp; CO., Agents for California, Corner California and Battery sts., San Francisco.

## GEO. DIETZ &amp; CO.

132, Washington Street,

## C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E-A-N-D-O-I-L MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND SPIRITS/TURPENTINE. Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices.

## FIGEL &amp; BROTHER, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Clothing, and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &amp;c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clipper fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 57 Pin, street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the very lowest MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by FIGEL &amp; BROTHER.

Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE.

## L. KING &amp; BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

## CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet Sacramento and Cal. sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Return of Mr. S. Levy FROM OREGON.

MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Laredo in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as friend to his former friends in this city and in the country.

## Chr Winkly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11., 1857.

## Military Honors and Valor.

Among the many reformations which, we hope, time and a more advanced state of moral consciousness will produce, the abrogation of war, and a due abhorrence of all its gilded names, titles, and trappings with which it is now invested, will be one of the greatest blessings conferred upon the human race. There will come a time when we shall be as much ashamed of the murders and butcheries committed in the name of the law, during war, as the cannibal is of his cannibalism, after a proper enlightenment of his views on morality and religion. Murdering and maiming a political enemy whose only crime may be his unwillingness to bend his neck to the yoke of the marauding conqueror, or the wilful oppressor, is no less a mark of depravity in the pretended civilised man, than in the eating him among the savages. And time will come when the former will be as much ashamed of his cruelties, as the latter of his appetite. A man steals, robs and ruins his neighbour, and our laws condemn him, and to a temporary punishment only; a man commits a murder, and only he has, in some cases, to suffer the highest penalty of the law—but let a number of men disobey some conventional laws, or let them feel disposed to rule themselves according to their views, which perhaps are quite correct, we at once send a force of brutal men actuated by incorrect ideas about right or wrong, or blindly following for hire, into the land of the opponent, whom we stamp with the name of rebels, and unsparingly carry murder, rapine, and violence into sacred homes, sparing neither the rebel, nor his helpless wife, or his innocent children, murdering, maiming, and mutilating all that come within the range of our deadly weapons, without discrimination of innocence or guilt, of age or sex. What authority on earth has a right to command a wholesale murder and plunder? What human being has a right to kill, when nature says "Thou shalt not kill?" What right have a number of ignorant, or morally corrupt men to offer their services, and their lives, to rob, and kill at another's commands? Is that command more likely to be just because it is decreed by a crowned head, by a cabinet, or a senate, when the greatest wrongs inflicted on the human race have originated from kings, councils and cabinets!! We therefore decidedly deprecate all military services, honors, and distinctions as spurious, dangerous, and suspicious. All the dazzling trophies, deceptive titles, and false honors acquired by nominal Jews or Christians, in military service, cannot conceal the blood with which they are stained, nor drown the cries of innocent sufferers by whose real misery the deceptive honors, titles, and distinctions were purchased. We do not wish to boast of military services, and courage among Israel. We respect them as agriculturists, as laborers, mechanics, and artists, but we shudder at the idea of seeing them handle the swords—ready to kill even the trespassing neighbor—at the command of the unauthorised voice of a frail and sinful ruler. The Jew and Christian spurn thy honors O blood-stained world! they abhors thy false titles, and shudder at thy military crimes. One pious child that will lay its mite on the altar of religion in any cause counted holy, is more blessing and more ornament to her denomination than all the captains and generals, and their blood-stained masters. And so we here again dissent from the Many who are dazzled by high-toned names, and glittering trappings. Of all distinctions, military preferments are the most suspicious. The best soldiers have generally been the worst men.—As to the vulgar idea of valor and courage in fighters,

the most distinguished combatant we have met with in history, was the bull dog which would fight with so much courage, that he would not yield his hold of his antagonist, though he had his legs, and even his head cut off, during the combat. (See the article in those columns headed "Canine Valor.") And such being the valor unto death of the brute, what combatant can outdo that? And as to honors, we ask with the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam, the glory of his age: "What infernal being, all-powerful in mischief, fills the bosom of man with such insatiable rage for war! If familiarity with the sight had not destroyed all surprise at it, and custom blunted the sense of its evils, who could believe that those wretched beings are possessed of rational souls, who contend with all the rage of furies? Robbery, blood, butchery, desolation, confound without distinction every thing sacred and profane." And we agree with Sir Walter Raleigh, himself a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier, who declares: "There is no profession more unpropitious than that of warriors. Besides the envy and jealousy of men, the spoils, rapes, famine, slaughter of the innocent, devastations and burnings, with a world of miseries laid on the laboring man they are so hateful to God, that with good reason did Monluc, the marshal of France, confess, "that, were not the mercies of God infinite, it were in vain for those of his profession to hope for any portion of them, seeing the cruelties by them permitted and perpetrated are also infinite." And we add the opinion of a Franklin: "After much occasion to consider the folly and mischiefs of a state of warfare, and the little or no advantage obtained even by those nations which have conducted it with the most success, I have been apt to think there has never been, nor ever will be any such thing as a good war, or a bad peace. All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other. We daily make great improvements in natural philosophy; there is one I wish to see in moral—the discovery of a plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats." And we will conclude with the opinion of Thomas Jefferson who states: "I stand in awe," it was in 1798, "at the mighty conflict to which two great nations (France and England) are advancing, and recoil with horror at the ferociousness of man. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Are there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands, and of the labor of millions of our fellow-creatures? Wonderful has been the progress of human improvement in other respects. Let us then hope, that the law of nature will in time influence the proceedings of nations as well as of individuals, and that we shall at length be sensible, that war is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrong, and multiplies instead of indemnifying losses."

We hope that soon the voice of humanity will drown the yell of war, and a sense of equity will allow nations to live in peace, and congenitally to rule themselves, and be ruled by our own laws, interests and tastes, and that we no more shall honor the man who best knows the art of destroying human life, or those who most heartily practise the trade of butchering men, or who willingly offer their services to kill at the command of man, regardless of the word of God which says: "Thou shalt not kill."

**THE JUST.**—The just, though they hate evil, yet give men a patient hearing; hoping that they will show proofs that they are not evil,—**SIR P. SIDNEY.**

## Dietetics.

## TIMES FOR EATING.

An able writer on Digestion and Dietetics, (Dr. Combe) has very justly observed, that "the grand rule in fixing the number and periods of our meals, is, to proportion them to the real wants of the system as modified by age, sex, health, and manner of life, and as indicated by the true returns of appetite."

The time required for the digestion of the food, by the healthy stomach, varies from one to three or four hours; but hunger, or the desire to take more food, is not usually experienced until some time after this viscus has disposed of its contents. If fresh food be introduced into the stomach before that of the previous meal has been digested, the process of digestion is disturbed. The practice of eating a little and often is, for the most part, injurious; and the adoption of fixed periods for taking food is much more conducive to health than eating at irregular times. General experience, in the healthy state of the system, the custom of eating moderately at more prolonged intervals is most natural to man. The length of the interval between meals must, however, be regulated by circumstances.

On account of the greater activity of the organs of respiration, children require to be more frequently fed than adults, and they bear hunger less easily. For the same reason, also, persons who take much exercise, or labor hard, require more frequent and copious meals than the indolent and sedentary. In the former the number of respirations is greater than in the latter; and, therefore, a more frequent supply of food is required to supply the necessary quantity of carbon and hydrogen to be consumed in the lungs. "A bird deprived of food," says Liebig, "dies on the third day, while a serpent, with its sluggish respiration can live without food three months or longer."

The practise of having fixed periods for eating is more conducive to health than eating at irregular intervals. But it will be obvious, from the foregoing observations, that the periods should vary for different classes of individuals. So strong is the tendency to periodicity in the system," says Dr. Combe, "that the appetite returns at the accustomed hour, even after the mode of life, and consequently the wants of the system, have undergone a change; and if not gratified it again subsides. Sir George Ballingall even mentions a regiment quartered at Newcastle, in which typhus fever was very prevalent, and in which, of all the means used to check its progress, nothing proved so successful as an early breakfast of warm coffee. In anguish countries, also, experience has shown that the proportion of sick among those who are exposed to the open air before getting any thing to eat, is infinitely greater than among those who have been fortified by a comfortable breakfast.

In some constitutions, especially those denominating delicate, much exercise, either of body or mind, before breakfast, operates injuriously; producing exhaustion, languor, and unfitness for the ordinary occupations of the day.

These facts show the importance of breakfasting soon after rising and dressing; at least in many cases. I am fully aware that there are numerous exceptions to this. Some persons not only suffer no injury from, but actually appear to be benefited by, active exercise taken before breakfast; its effect being with them to create or augment the appetite. But in others the effects are those which I have already stated. For travellers a light breakfast before starting is a great protection "against colds and subsequent fatigue or exhaustion."

## חנוכה

This festival commences Friday evening, the 11th instant. Its celebration is continued for eight days, closing Saturday evening, the 19th instant. The usual vocations pursued during its continuance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Programme  
of  
Exercises Hebrew Young Men's  
Literary Association.

NOVEMBER 8th Debate: Which is the Mightier, the Pen or the sword?

L. L. Denney } S. Solomons  
H. Denney } B. E. Van Straaten  
D. Cohn } A. Hoffman

READINGS "Fame" J. M. Raphael,  
November 15th. Recitation: Speech of Patrick Henry by Theodore Labatt.—Recitation: Othello's Address to the Senate by B. E. Van Straaten.—Original Essay "Music" by A. Hoffman.—Readings: Selections from Shakespeare by S. Solomons.

November 22d. Debate: Is Religion indispensably necessary for the good order and peace of mankind? by L. Strasser } S. Solomons  
D. Cohn } M. Heyman  
T. Labatt } J. Godechaux

Recitation: "Seven Ages of Man" by B. E. Van Straaten, Readings: Selections from Byron by J. M. Raphael.

November 29th Dialogue "The characteristics of four nations" (original) by Hoffman, Heyman, Van Straaten L. L. Denney.—Poetical Essay (original) "Nov. 29th 1857" The World by Seixas Solomons.—Recitation: (original) "Honesty" by L. L. Denney.—Reading: Selections "Dante" by L. L. Denney.—Recitation: Speech in the House of Commons by T. Labatt.

December 6th: Poetical Essay (original) "The Times" by W. Weinschenk.—Debate: Was England justified in banishing Napoleon?

M. Heyman } A. Weil  
Leon Levell } D. Cohn  
Van Straaten } S. Solomons

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.—Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons, Van Straaten and Denney. Essay: (original) "Literary entertainments" by A. Weil.—Essay (original) Social intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.—Readings: From Tupper's Philosophy, by T. Labatt.—Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d. 1858. Essay (original)

The Past! no more!

The cornerstone to 1858

Readings: Miscellaneous Selections by J. M. Raphael.—Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay: Original "The pleasure Hope" by J. Godechaux.—Recitation: "The Greeks" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Denney.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large?" Cohn } Levy  
Solomons } Denney  
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphael, Weil and Ellis.—Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal of women's influence" by S. Solomons.—Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.—Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil.—Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: Speech in Parliament by T. Labatt.—Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Denney

January 24th. Debate: "Has the discovery of gold in California benefited the world at large?"

Denney } Solomons  
Hoffman } Cohn  
Godechaux } Raphael

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E. Levy

January 31st Lecture: "Literary Culture" by a gentleman who kindly volunteered—Recitation: "Speech in U. S. Senate" by Solomons.—Recitation: "Foreign languages" by Bernard Simon.

At the last regular meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on  
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &  
D. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

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**Popular Elections.**

*These are thy Gods O Israel.*

When once in the wilderness the sovereign people wanted to manage their own business, and to rule in their own way, the majority of eleven ayes against one nay (eleven tribes were for, and the only one, that of Levy, was against) carried it, and the choice fell upon the calf, and the delighted crowd exulting in their choice, exclaimed, "These are thy Gods (rulers, leaders) O Israel. To such an issue it must come whereever blind power with a momentum, is allowed full sway."

We are led to these remarks, by an interesting little item relative to the late elections, in the Atlantic states. And since in a democratic republic, every elector is a sovereign; for he actually rules, and sets up our rulers, we hold up to view a few of our sovereigns, introducing them with "These are thy Gods (rulers, for this idea is contained in the original) O Israel." The Eastern papers state:

In Baltimore the election was characterized by riot and bloodshed. The streets of the city presented the quiet of despotism. Many places of business were closed; all were closed in Baltimore street before night. Large bands of rowdies are in possession of the city. A German was shot in the Second ward. One man was shot badly in the head in the Seventeenth ward, and cannot live. The President of the *Rip Raps* was shot in the side, dangerously. The Second ward *Rough Skins* patrolled in the vicinity of Snell's in platoons with rifles. The *Know Nothing* majority will be very large.

The names of the other Dynasties, as the Plug Uglies, Dead Rabbits, the Bowery Boys, are well known to the newspaper readers.—

We shall have great troubles, moral depravity, and much bloodshed, before the return of the democratic chaos under one head.—

**EXTRAORDINARY TALENT.**—(The Messenger) We have to record an instance of early talent, which, we believe, is unparalleled in the community. A Jewish youth, we should almost say lad, gained the first prize, from among thirty-nine competitors, for a design for improvements in street making. The prize was given by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The report to the board, in which the award is made, is signed by Robert Stephenson, T. Hawksley, George Law, Thomas H. Wyatt, J. Thwaites, William Cubitt, Alexander Wright, J. W. Bazellette, Frederic Mapple. The name of the youthful prizewinner is H. D. Davis, 227 Maida-hili, West. The prize consists of 100 guineas.

**STRENGTH of the MORMONS.** According to a calculation in one of our dailies the whole fighting strength of the Mormons (the Indians not calculated) probably amount to about 11,000 men.

**USEFUL INVENTION.**—The many fires caused by the ignition of phosphor matches, rendered the invention of a less dangerous match desirable long ago. Dr. Loewe, proprietor of a chemical laboratory of Frankfurt on the M., has succeeded in the invention of matches without phosphor, which has already attracted the attention of the French government.

**Notice**

**JERUSALEM.**—Mr. Joseph Haliva, son of the late Rev. A. Haliva, wishes, through our columns, to warn the community and especially our Australian brethren, against the practice of sending their charitable contributions to the Holy Land through messengers. He urges that such collections are often undertaken for the benefit of some single congregation, that only very small portions of such collections reach their destination, and that the objects of the charitable donors would be much more effectively obtained if they were to send their contributions to the old and tried friend of the Holy Land, Sir Moses Montefiore, or the Rev. S. M. Isaac.

*Jewish Chronicle.*

**GERMANY.**—The "Gazette of Judaism" contains some interesting statistics, from which the remarkable fact appears, that the mortality among the Jews, at all periods of life, even in infancy, is much less than that of any other population. The startling result is the same, whether the statistics of mortality submitted to examination refer to Hungary or any part of Germany. The author of the work from which the "Gazette" borrows its materials accounts for this extraordinary fact by the great care bestowed by Jewish mothers on their children during infancy.—Ibid.

This fact, is traceable through the middle ages, when plagues decimated several times the inhabitants of Europe. The Jews were spared so appreciably, that their immunity roused suspicion and caused persecutions against them. We ascribe this exemption to the Mosaic laws of chastity, observed hitherto in our families, and to the dietetic laws which prohibit eating blood, certain portions of indigestible fat, swine's flesh, and animals affected by disease, or dying of themselves.—ED. GLEANER.

**LEGHORN.**—The "Educatore Israélita" reports that the Tuscan government had occasion to submit to the chief rabbi of Leghorn the question, whether a Jew, in case of urgency, was permitted, on Sabbaths or holidays, to dictate to a notary his will, or to deliver to him the will previously written by the testator himself, and that the rabbinical court decided the question in the affirmative.—Ibid.

**THE FESTIVAL OF TETHILIN.**—It is by this name that the African Jews call the festival of religious initiation. When the boy has attained the age of thirteen, a Monday or Thursday is fixed upon for the celebration of the festival. At the time of service, the youth, festively attired, and followed by a large train of relatives and friends, and by the two Gasharim, repairs to the synagogue. He has scarcely set foot there when the faithful recite a short piut. He occupies, with his companions, the place reserved for bridegrooms; over him thirteen tapers shed their light. Soon after, the scroll of the law having been taken out, the prayer begins; the confirmant then ascends the *dahan* and delivers his discourse. When called to the law, another piut is recited in his honor. After the reading of the section of the law, the faithful make offerings in his honor, every one according to his means. The service over, the youth is conducted home with the same ceremonial, a feast to the invited terminating the festival of Tefilin.—Ibid.

**ITALY.**—Milano. A correspondent to the *Lettre d'Israël* states, that since the revolution of 1848, the political state of the affairs of the Jews of Italy has considerably improved; particularly at Piemont. There, the question is no more about toleration, but of rights, which, in that country, the Jew enjoys equally with other denominations, as in France and Belgium. Also in the duchy of Parma the Jews are emancipated; but "it is to be regretted," says the *Zeitung des Judenthums*, "that the five congregations of the duchy have no rabbi: and what religious progress can we expect without clerical guidance?"—

It seems that the editor of the *Zeitung des Judenthums* does not favor the mode adopted by the synagogue of the United States, which, instead of listening to clerical advice, puts the clergyman under implicit obedience of the people, adopting the advice of Jefferson, that the true doctrine is, "man in office should always be obedient to the people." The best way of deciding whether Dr. Philipsohn or the American synagogue is right is, by referring to Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Elijah—and all the teachers of mankind.

ED. GLEANER.

In Modena and Florence the Jews have to pay an annual tribute. The priests have the whole instruction of youths under their control.

**MILANO** counts about 1000 Jewish inhabitants; they are very affluent. They petitioned the government as early as 1853 for the permission of being allowed to introduce a proper regulation of their mode of worship; but to date no reply was received. This the correspondent ascribes partly to the supineness of the richer Jews who keep aloof from the generality.

We see here, as in other parts, a certain class who consider themselves the aristocracy. They keep at a distance from the community. We have observed such who stand, or pretend to stand, above the level of the people; but invariably we found them considerably below par, in contribution to any benevolent object, and we always found them considerably below the "common" (honest) workman or trader, who is always ready with an open heart and

ED. GLEANER.

**VERONA.**—The archbishop has granted the request of Mr. Pincherle, and allowed his daughter to continue in the profession of her faith. Our readers will remember that the priests wanted to force the daughter of Mr. Pincherle from her father's control and persuasion, because her nurse baptised her, when a child, against either her knowledge or her will.

**NAPLES.**—A correspondent from Vienna to the *Zeitung des Judenthums* refutes the statement that Ferdinand king of Naples, refused to receive Dr. Spitzer as ambassador from the Porte, and that prince Kalimaki had undertaken the responsibility. Dr. Spitzer is indeed ambassador, and was expected to assume the functions in October last, on his return from Paris.

**BERLIN.**—(Israelite.) The king of Prussia, after recovering from a severe attack of apoplexy, signed an edict, in which the equality of all religious creeds in the kingdom, in all civil, social and political respects, is guaranteed to all Prussian subjects. If this is true, the king signed the doom of his own policy, which he maintained during his reign, viz: "Prussia is a Protestant Christian State," and bears testimony to the injustice he perpetrated during his reign. But better late than never.

**PRUSSIA.**—The Prussian government has made promises and oaths again and again and has broken them. The present King promised in 1848 more than he ever fulfilled. There is no reliability to be placed in either his promises, edicts and assurance: It thus matters little whether his report is true or not. Ed Gleaner.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JUDAISM.**—A number of Jewish literati have offered their services as collaborators of an Encyclopedia of Judaism. A work like this is needed, and we hope the undertaking will meet with merited support.

### INDIA MILITARY VALOR.

We already stated in our columns [No 38 page 302] that the Jews of India distinguish themselves in the armies and that few of them retire without attaining the rank of officer.

We will now add the following items from *Zeitung des Judenthums* and the *Messenger*, for comment on which we beg to refer to our editorial. An Article of the Augsburg Gazette, written by a man well posted on the subject of the revolt of the Indo-Empire, refers to the disaction to be made between the Bengal army and that of the President of Bombay.

The former consists of Hindus of the first caste, while that of Bombay, of Hindus of the lowest Musselman, Parsees, Christians, and Jews.

The latter have showed themselves extraordinarily brave and faithful. To this it is expressly stated "The Jews in the Bombay army, have always been our favorite soldiers.

Many have risen to the rank of officers. These Jews are obedient and make excellent soldiers.

In connection with this item we give the following from the *Messenger*.

**Our Coreligionists at Bombay.**

We rejoice to perceive, by perusal of the "Bombay Times," that an address has been presented to Lord Elphinstone by the Israelites of Bombay, offering their persons and well-lined purses to the Government in its present exigency.

This truly patriotic address met with an eloquent response from the lordship, complimenting them on the loyalty which has ever characterized their nation, and stating that, although at present no necessity exists for sending them to the seat of war, yet his gratitude is equally due to them for their patriotic offer, and he would not fail to remember it to their credit.

**Pacific Museum.**

Clay street..... Corner of Kearny

**PACIFIC MUSEUM.**—We paid a visit to this popular and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since, and were astonished at the great improvement in every department since our last visit. No depression here; hard times are not felt inside these walls. Mr. Adams, with the spirit and energy of California enterprise, uses every means in his power to add new features to his already large collection of the Pacific, with the exception: that his first start in the business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person, at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced with Tame Bears and Stuffed Alligators. It is only natural for the last five years has been devoted to the building up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in the world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only necessary to visit the Museum and see the great variety he has collected—Buffalo, Deer, Elk, Antelope; bears of all descriptions and sizes; Birds of every variety; Snakes of all sizes, from the Great Boa of Africa to the small but venomous Rattlesnake of California—together with a full cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquities from every part of the State; and, not content with merely pleasing the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians constantly engaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured the services of Mons. ROLLA, a celebrated performer on the Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and PEPY are also engaged and perform nightly. These alone are worth the price of admission, and when taken in connection with the other attractions of the Museum, can not fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a worthier man.

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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

Eureka Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Eureka Benevolent Society, held on Sunday Dec. 6, the following Gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year 1857, 1858.

President, Mr. Aug. Helbing.

Vice. Pres. " Aug. Wasserman.

Treasurer. " Sal. Haas.

Financ. Secr. " Max. Frankenthal.

Record. Secr. " S. Uhlfelder.

Trustees. " Benj. Schloss.

" " M. Mayblum.

" " H. Newman.

" " S. L. Simon.

" " S. Uhlfelder. Secr.

**H. Y. M. L. A.**

LECTURE—Persons desirous of attending the Lecture of Dr. J. Eckman, on Sunday Evening, December 13th, can procure Invitation cards from either of the following Gentlemen.

S. Solomons. President.

E. Levy. Committee on

L. Strasser, Lectures, De-

D. Cohn, bates, &c.

N. B. We adopt this mode in order the preference to those intending to be accompanied by Ladies.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAI.

This Society will hold their regular meeting Sunday the 13th inst, at 7 o'clock p. m. Every member is expected to be present.

Simon. Craner, Secr.



# THE WEEKLY GLEANER

379

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Feb 13

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## M' C KEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
General Merchandise,  
and in all kinds of  
COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
PORTLAND, O. T.  
RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

## HATS !!

Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be accommodated with these requirements.

BOYSEN & BROTHERS,  
HATTERS,  
No. 159 Kearny street,  
(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,  
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER  
OF  
HATS AND CAPS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
No. 165 Commercial Street,  
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.  
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

**JAMES HAYES,**  
MANUFACTURER  
AND  
DEALER!  
IN  
MARBLE  
Grave Stones.

**MARBLE MONUMENT.**  
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.  
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

J. T. PIDWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail  
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R.,  
No. 140, North side of Washington street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to.

Feb 13

## AUCTION HOUSES.

### AARON VAN VLECK, AUCTIONEER.

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.  
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Feb 13

T. J. L. SMILEY. GHO. W. SMILEY.

### SMILEY BROTHERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS- SION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

## SALE DAYS.

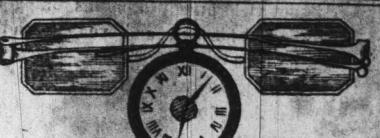
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS SATURDAYS, BLANKETS.

Feb 13

H. M. LEWIS.  WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

## JEWELRY.



## JEWELRY.

### H. M. LEWIS. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

### IMPORTER OF Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

### ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

## IN WATCHES.

## JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

## GOLD PENS,

## SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

## CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS,

## Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.

San Francisco.

### M. M. LEWIS. WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

May 28

### JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

## SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

### No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision.

Feb 13

### BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

## JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

## In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at

very low prices.

mh67

AUG. 1. SAULMAN.

P. L. LAURENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S

## COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

One door from the Corner of Battery.

A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Feb 13

A Loan of \$2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be

disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom

this may interest, may apply to

B. ASHIN 118 Sacramento street.

Feb 13

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Goldsmith House, No. 109 Sacramento Street,

Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best market afford, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.

feb 13

### NEW YORK HOTEL, CORNER OF Battery and Commercial Streets SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,  
PROPRIETORS.

### BARRY & PATTERN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 168 Montgomery Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

### Strictly Kosher Meat, ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rasette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable Home to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table.

### KOSHER MEAT, Y. ABRAHAM, BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont  
In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,  
Recommends to his former Customers and the public his  
orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest  
punctuality.

### Beef The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:

LEVY & WOLFE  
Y. ABRAHAMS,  
M. BECK  
L. GOLDSMITH.

### DENTISTRY.

### A. Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work.

### C. C. KNOWLES, DENTIST, AND Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

Block Works  
Has removed to No. 168 Clay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of \$2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be

disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom

this may interest, may apply to

B. ASHIN 118 Sacramento street.

Feb 13

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS  
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,  
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 51 California St.,  
One door from the Corner of Battery.

A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb 13

## THE FAMILY.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children, *viz.* Wednesday from 3½ P.M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M. Tuesday from 3½ P.M.



## The Lost Child and the Lamb.

"God will provide him a lamb." Genesis xxii: 8. A little child wandered from its mother's cottage on the prairie, in search of flowers. Pleased with the pursuit, and finding new pleasures the more she sought, it was nearly night before she thought of returning. But in vain she turned her steps. She was lost in the pathless meadows. The thick clumps of trees that she had passed were no guide, and she could not tell whether home was between her and the setting sun or not.

She sat down and wept. She looked in all directions, in hope of seeing some one to lead her homeward, but no one appeared. She strained her eyes, now dim with tears, to catch sight of the smoke curling from the cot she had left. It was like looking out on the ocean with no sail in view. She was alone in the wilderness. Hours had passed since she had left her mother's arms. A few hours more, and the dark night would be around her, the stars would look down upon her, and her locks would be wet with the dew.

She knelt on the ground and prayed. Her mother in the cottage was beyond the reach of her voice, but her heavenly Father, she knew, was always near, and could hear her feeblest cry. Mary had been taught to say, "Our Father," and in this time of sorrow, when friends were far away, and there was none to help, she called upon him with a sincere heart and a tearful eye. Mary had closed her eyes in prayer, and when she opened them, comforted in spirit, and almost resigned to her fate, willing to trust God for the future, and to sleep, if needful, on the grass, with his arm around, and his love above her, she espied a lamb. It was seeking the tenderest herbs, among the tall grass, and had strayed away from its mother and the flock, so that Mary saw at a glance she had a companion in her solitude, and her heart was gladdened as if she heard the voice and saw the face of a friend.

The lamb was happy also. It played by her side, and took the little tufts of grass from her hand as readily as if Mary had been its friend from infancy.

Aud then the lamb leaped away, and looked back to see if its new-found playmate would follow. Mary's heart went out after the lamb, and she followed her heart. Now the little thing would sport by her side, and then would rush forward as if about to forsake her altogether, but soon it would return or wait until she had come up with it. Mary had no thought, no anxiety whatever, as to where the lamb was leading her. She was lost—she had no friend to help her in her distress—the lamb had found her in her loneliness, and she loved it, and loved to follow it, and she would go wherever it should go. So she went on until she began to be weary of the way, but not of her company.

The sun was just setting—a summer sun, and her shadow stretched away before her, as if it were a tall tree. She was thinking of home, and wondering if she should

ever find the way back to her mother's house and her mother's heart, when the lamb, of a sudden sprang away over a gentle knoll, and as she reached it, her sporting playmate had found the flock from which it had strayed, and they were all, the lamb and Mary, within sight of home. The lamb had led Mary home.

Who has not sometimes felt as this child, away from his Father's house, in search of pleasure till he is lost! He knows not whither to look for some one to guide him homeward. He prays, His eye of faith, blinded just now with tears of grief because he has wandered, catches sight of the Lamb, which leads him to his Father's house, where his tears are wiped away, and he is welcomed to the mansions and folded in the arms of eternal love.—*N.Y. Observer.*

## CHILDHOOD.

SPORTING through the forest wide ;  
Playing by the water-side ;  
Wandering o'er the healthy fells ;  
Down within the woodland dells ;  
All among the mountains wild,  
Dwelleth many a little child !  
In the baron's hall of pride ;  
By the poor man's drill fireside ;  
'Mid the mighty, 'mid the mean,  
Little children may be seen,  
Like the flowers that spring up fair,  
Bright and countless everywhere !  
  
In the fair isles of the main ;  
In the desert's lone domain ;  
In the savage mountain glen,  
Mong the tribes of swarthy men ;  
Wheresoe'er a foot hath gone,  
Wheresoe'er the sun hath shone  
On a league of peopled ground,  
Little children may be found ;  
  
Blessings on them ! they in me  
Move a kindly sympathy,  
With their wishes, hopes and fears ;  
With their laughter and their tears ;  
With their wonder so intense,  
And their small experience.

## TO A MOTHER.

THY heart's fond treasure, doting mother,  
Is fresh from skies divinely bland ;  
Its eyes' soft lustre is no other  
Than radiance of the sunny land.  
  
So fragile and so low descended,  
So far removed from its celestial power,  
It need with angel-care be tended,  
Or it may wither in an hour.

Then gently to thy bosom press it,  
And breathe thy love-notes in its ear ;  
Their music has the sweet power to bless it,  
With dreams of its own native sphere.

A seraph chord astray from heaven,  
O may it here no discord learn,  
But, mellow as the voice of even,  
Back to the sunny land return,

**RELIGION AND FREEDOM.**—It was religion which, by teaching men their near relation to God, awakened in them the consciousness of their importance as individuals. It was the struggle for religious rights, which opened their eyes to all their rights. It was resistance to religious usurpation, which led men to withstand political oppression. It was religious discussion, which roused the minds of all classes to free and vigorous thought. It was religion, which armed the martyr and patriot in England against arbitrary power; which braced the spirits of our fathers against the perils of the ocean and wilderness, and sent them to found here the freest and most equal state on earth.—*W.E. CHANNING.*

**EDUCATION A SAFEGUARD.**—Moral education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—*EVERETT.*

## A Remedy for War.

Mrs. LYDIA M. CHID some years ago wrote several letters from New York to the Boston Courier, about matters and things in general, in one of which, in speaking of the follies and evils of war, she relates the following anecdote, the principles of which need only to be universally observed, to put a final stop to the ravages and desolations of war.

I have read of a certain regiment ordered to march into a small town. (in Tyrol, I think,) and take it. It chanced that the place was settled by a colony who feared God and trusted to his care and proved their faith by works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that the troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "if they WILL take it, they must." Soldiers soon came riding in, with flying colors, and fifes piping their shrill defiance. They looked round for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and women at their churns and spinning wheels. Babies crowded to hear the music, and boys ran out to see the pretty trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the nineteenth century." Of course none of these were in a proper position to be shot at.

"Where are your soldiers?" they asked.  
"We have none," was the brief reply.  
"But we have come to take the town."  
"Well, friends, it lies before you."  
"But is there nobody here to fight?"  
"No; we are all Christians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for by the military schools. This was a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bomb proof. The commander was perplexed.

"If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the horses' heads to be turned about.

**STATISTICS OF CRIME.**—The number of arrests made in this City during the month of November is 466. Of this number there are 51 cases of assault and battery; 188 disordly conduct under the influence of liquors.

**MINING.**—In Nevada county, the Eastern Company, at Gouge Eye, sold to C. W. Mulford

**KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.**—Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles, and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort,—*SIR H. DAVY.*

**MANNERS.**—Never hold any one by the button or the hand, in order to be heard out; for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than them.—*CHESTERFIELD.*

**CARE.**—A miner was taken ill lately and died after a few days sickness. He discovered a centipede in his cup from which he had taken his tea before he was taken ill; and the poison of the reptile was the probable cause of his death.

**CENSUS OF CHILDREN.**—The late census shows that there are about 90,000 children in the State of California. Some seven years ago, a white child was a rarity among us and attracted the attention of its beholders.

**Signatures.**—It is a very easy matter for any man so to sign his name that only he can recognize it as such, but it is very hard for others to read it. Such could save the trouble of signing at all, documents merely for others.

## Answer to the Enigma No. II.

The answer to the enigma in the last number is Demos hence.

The enigma signed Warren, will appear in our next.

## BIRTHS.

In this city Dec. 10th. 1857, Wife of A. Morris Esq., of a daughter.

## THE LADIES!!

FOR THE...

**HOLIDAYS !!**  
THE "ELIZABETH" FROM BORDEAUX  
has just arrived,  
AND IS NOW DISCHARGING.

She has brought to

**A. KOHLER**  
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT  
STOCK  
OF

**FANCY GOODS**

EVER IMPORTED INTO SAN FRANCISCO.

PAINTINGS ON CANVAS AND GLASS,  
LITHOGRAPHS,  
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND INLAID  
WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,  
FURNISHED RETICULES AND CABAS,  
POWER VASES,  
Of every description, and of the  
most beautiful patterns,  
TOILET BOTTLES  
COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,  
PORTE-MONNAIES,  
CARD CASES,  
CIGAR CASES,  
OPERA GLASSES,  
PORTFOLIOS,  
An invoice of—  
LADIES' PARASOLS,  
WATCH CASES, FANS,  
THERMOMETERS, Ornamented  
IVORY BREASTPINS,  
a new and beautiful article;  
RIDING WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.,

**TOYS,**  
OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY!

Enough for all the children this side of the Rocky Mountains—and a thousand other articles impossible to mention here—all the most beautiful that the ladies ever set eyes on.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
...OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS...

**ROMAN AND ITALIAN VIOLIN AND GUITAR**  
STRINGS, Fresh every month;

**Sheet Music,**  
THE LATEST PIECES BY EVERY STEAMER.

Call and judge for yourselves, at  
**A. KOHLER'S,**  
178 Washington Str. and  
ST. CLAU'S HEADQUARTERS,  
276 Stockton street.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**  
—IN—  
ENDLESS VARIETY,  
**NEW MUSIC.**  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
ATWILL & CO.,  
172 Washington st.

**כְּתֻבּוֹת**  
We have issued copies of "KETHUBOTH," both in Hebrew and English, which, for neatness of typography are not surpassed by any we have seen. We have some with the full formula, and others where the redundant phraseology is omitted.

Sold at three dollars per dozen. Address  
Gleaner Office, 133 Clay street.

**R. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
Dealers in Domestic and Foreign

**COAL,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:  
Billingham Bay, Red Ash,  
Cumberland, West Hartley,  
Lackawana, Sydney, &c.,  
Constantly on hand.

**68 Clay Street, below Front,**  
RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, HOMER B. HAWKINS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal delivered to any part of the City, or shipped for the Country, without extra charge.